The Evening World.
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A NEW SOVIET SHIFT.

ACCORDING to an Associated Press despatch from Copenhagen, the Soviet Government in Russia has devised a scheme for issuing colored money notes each month, a given color to be valid only thirty days, after which notes of a new tint become legal tender.

It is assumed the plan aims to prevent the accumulation of private wealth and to accustom workers to spending all their earnings regularly in Soviet establishments.

Soviet tyranny is driven to fantastic shifts to persuade human toilers that the old instincts of personal striving for personal reward resulting in private possession thereof and advancement therefrom are in the discard.

A primitive American statesman and thinker named Abraham Lincoln once said to a delegation of New York workingmen:

> "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be the one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds.
>
> "Noreshould this lead to a war upon property or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.
>
> "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Here was a plain man who, when President of the United States, was "not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer mauling rails, at work on a flatboat—just what might happen to any poor man's son."

Said Lincoln:

> "I want every man to have the chance in which he can better his condition—when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, work for himself afterward and finally to hire men to work for him.
>
> "That is the true system."

Abraham Lincoln never set up to be a social economist.

But, man for man and system for system, stand Abraham Lincoln, with his old-fashioned labor theories, alongside Leon Trotzky, with his soldier-driven Soviet workshops and his multi-colored monthly issues of self-spending money.

Which looks the pygmy?

NEW YORK'S GROWTH.

NEW YORK'S population gain in the last decade is not up to expectation, yet it is substantial.

There are now 854,268 more residents than in 1910. These would make a city larger than St. Louis or Boston. Only Chicago and Philadelphia have total populations in excess of the ten-year increment in New York.

Ordinarily, population loss is a sign of decadence. This is not true in the case of Manhattan.

The residential loss in Manhattan is a testimonial to rapid transit. A further loss in the next ten years is to be expected as the business area expands and restricts the residential area of the island.

Gains in the other boroughs are the result of the business and manufacturing growth of Manhattan. Without the homes in other boroughs, Manhattan could not house half its workers. Without means of getting the workers out of Manhattan, business could not continue to expand.

Census figures provide no ground for jealousy between the boroughs. They reveal the growing interdependence of the parts of the world's metropolis.

NOT WITH THE MARKED DECK.

AT the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour the Old Guard Senators were forced to back down.

The Kenyon committee is authorized to keep the searchlight of publicity on the use of money in the Presidential and Senatorial campaigns.

The Old Guard met defeat when the McKellar minority report on the Pomerene resolution was accepted and the Calder-Smoot report was rejected.

Here was a clear victory for public opinion and political decency.

The campaign of 1920 must be on new lines.

The Old Guard will find it necessary completely to remodel its plans for financing the campaign. Funds must be solicited by persuasion and on the basis of actual partisan enthusiasm, not with a blackjack or for service rendered or promised to Privilege.

The limelight will be focused on campaign funds. The sources will be under constant review. Funds must come in small amounts from those who are interested in what they can put into the party instead of what they can get out of the party.

The objections of the Old Guard are like those of the card cheat who protests against the substitution of a clean pack for his marked deck, because the new cards will "change his luck."

The country needs a "change of luck" in its relation to the Old Guard, or any other group that may seek to buy the Presidency for what there is in it.

NO DEADLIER RESERVATION.

HIRAM JOHNSON admits his willingness to accept the Republican nomination on a platform approving the Lodge reservation policy.

Considering that Hiram voted against these same reservations it must appear to many that the Californian is extremely anxious to be President—and that without much regard to the principles he professes so vehemently.

However that may be, Johnson's attitude emphasizes the relative unimportance of the platform stand.

At the same time it reveals the paramount importance of the mental attitude with which the next President—Republican or Democrat—approaches the League.

If Hiram Johnson is sincerely determined to wreck the League of Nations he could accept any plank which the convention might see fit to adopt for campaign purposes.

He could even accept the adoption of the Covenant without changing the crossing or dotting of the oft-referred-to "t" and "i."

It is entirely possible that the Covenant may be ratified after the campaign is over and the necessity of discrediting a Democratic President has passed.

Next December two-thirds of the present Senate could ratify without destructive reservations, and the President to be elected in November could not prevent the action.

As Mr. Taft has pointed out, eighty members are on record as favoring ratification in some form.

After the campaign these Senators can vote their real sentiments with less partisan prejudice.

But with a Hiram Johnson, a Philander Knox or a William E. Borah in the Presidential chair after March 4, 1921, ratification would be worse than useless.

Ratification in such an event would be no less than a menace to world peace.

With the United States holding out, the League can function after a fashion.

But if the United States were a member, a hostile President in Washington would have veto power over any action of the League. He could hamstring it in the early years when it is getting started and showing its value as an aid to international amity and understanding.

In Chicago, and again at San Francisco, the League will be an issue. Anything less than a flat repudiation binding all party representatives in the Senate will carry a measure of hope.

The real attitude of the parties must be judged as much by the candidate as by the platform.

Nomination of a "bitter-ender" would compromise either party.

Election of a "bitter-ender" would be worse than flat repudiation.

We should have no League support from a fifty-fifty Government.

There could be no more destructive "reservation" than a hostile President.

IS IT TAUGHT?

THE judges of the contest for the $6,000 Truxton Beale Prize awarded for the best 1920 Republican platform were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge and former Ambassador David J. Hill.

The Harvard senior who won the $6,000 prize has this to say about it:

> "In preparing to write the platform I read as much of the political writings of the three judges—Butler, Beveridge and Hill—as time allowed before drawing up my treatise."

Does Harvard now offer an elective course in astuteness or does the student still have to bring it with him?

STILL FINDS NEED OF HIMSELF.

THE Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton will continue indefinitely the run of his great drama, "Saving the City," in which he plays the leading part.

Thanks to certain theatrical producers who, Dr. Straton has heard, "purpose to bring to New York the rottenest moral abominations from the degenerate stage of Paris," there will be an unbroken demand for sermons on "The Growing Rottenness of the Modern Theatre" and "Can New York Prosper if She Covers Her Sin?"

Dr. Straton urges "tar and feathers and riding on a rail" as the best means of restoring the purity and dignity of New York's abandoned stage.

Such a method would, of course, require leadership of an heroic and conspicuous sort.

For wickedness in New York there may be lean days ahead.

But for Dr. John Roach Straton the present hour drips fatness.

G. O. P. Fingerprints!

By J. H. Cassel

FROM EVENING WORLD READERS

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in a few words. Take time to be brief.

"It Is I."

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I have often read in your good paper articles on the causes of the existing unrest prevalent throughout the country; but as I see it as yet none have struck the real cause.

Mr. Hoover says it is the direct result of one thing. Judge Gary says something else is wrong. Mr. Gompers claims, as usual, that it is the greed of the moneyed interests. And Mr. Palmer claims that it is the result of the radical tendencies of the small minority. Many argue this, others argue that. But how many have really looked at themselves in a mirror and said, "It is I, my heart and my soul."

For after all, that is the direct cause of all of our trouble to-day—labor unrest, political debauchery, governmental disgrace, financial instability, and moral degeneracy. It is because we have all hidden our faces, instead of wearing a bold front, because we are compromising with Satan instead of seeking our God. It is all because we have cast aside our former faith and security in the cloak of the Almighty. That is just where all of the present day trouble lies.

A. J. SCHNEIDER.
New York, June 1, 1920.

Teaching Is Simple.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Why is it necessary for teachers to have to study six years before they can become one, when years ago a scholar graduating could spell, read, write, &c., much better than the pupils of to-day?

Three years ought to fit any young woman to teach in the grammar schools. Then we would have more teachers.

I think they were entitled to an increase in salary, but why are they exempt from taxation?

Why is it necessary for teachers with their short working days to have ten weeks' vacation? We need more teachers; then cut out all unnecessary learning; give the pupils a good foundation, such as the teachers of thirty years ago did.

Why were the teachers favored in preference to the hard-working letter-carriers?

D. RIERDAN.
No. 29 Washington Avenue, June 1, 1920.

From a Homeseeker.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Your article in The Evening World of May 26 on the housing problem in Chicago was indeed pleasing to me, and I think it a good plan for a man with a family to help himself own his home.

It would be a good idea for a company of men to get together in Greater New York and do the same thing to help the working man with a family. There is a lot of room to build in the Borough of Queens. No doubt there would be a great number of working people who would jump at the chance to own their own home on the terms described in The Evening World. The reason it is a good plan is that the man with a family would be sure of his home after the 10 per cent. is paid down, with fifteen years to pay the balance. Of course the taxes and repairs would have to be paid for by the people buying the houses. Even at that it would not cost much over $30 or $35 a month paying off on the house and the taxes, also the repairs.

Owing to the housing question in Greater New York I do not think any corporation or body of men would lose anything on it, as the money invested would be returned to them at the end of fifteen years with interest.

If The Evening World knows or hears of a corporation who would undertake the plan of the Chicago people I am pretty sure I should be one of the first to try and secure a home of my own.

Owing to the high price of houses to-day people of the working class are unable to buy their own home, but if such an enterprise is started it would without a doubt help more people to own their own homes.

H. W. D.
Richmond Hills, June 1, 1920.

Housing Bonus.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In The Evening World I note with interest the solution of housing problems in Chicago. I also read that considerable rumpus is being raised as to the bonus.

If our "grateful" country could only look into the future, could only study more fully our unprepared post, and would only emulate the example of Chicago, both the housing and soldier bonus problems would be solved.

Here is my suggestion: Let the local governments supply land. Let local committees work in conjunction with Federal and State committees and build homes for the ex-service men. Let the cash advance be eliminated and allow them easy payments in proportion to their salaries.

With this instituted, the "grateful" Government will have a reserve force of contented and loyal fighters to fall back on, for they will have that pride and feeling of protecting their own "homes."

What service man will object to this, and furthermore, what newspaper and Wall Street financier will kick at having a satisfied citizenry?

VETERAN.

Courtesy in Hospitals.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Recently I read a letter to The Evening World, written by one Julius Reich, casting a slur on the doctors and nurses, one of the noblest professions in the world, and I feel compelled to take up the cudgels in their behalf.

Words cannot express my gratefulness for the treatment I have received and still am receiving from the nurses here. I have been a patient here for the last four years and have always been treated with courtesy from doctors and nurses, and I can bring forth proof from many other patients to that effect.

Three months ago I had a severe attack of influenza, and more than ever did I realize how wonderful a nurse can be. That I have recovered and am as formerly I owe entirely to the good nursing and treatment I received.

Often my admiration is called forth by the patience and tolerance shown by nurses and doctors. Some of my friends are urging me to leave here. That I refuse to go and prefer to stay here proves that I am fully satisfied with the treatment and courtesy I receive from nurses and doctors.

ANNA COHEN.
Central and Neurological Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., May 27, 1920.

Oust the Middlemen.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

About every week or so we read in the papers that another profiteer has been arrested, but how does this help reduce the high cost of living? Not materially. Prices are still going up, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Some newspapers and their well-to-do readers say labor is to blame; profiteering landlords and clothing manufacturers also lay the blame to the high wage demanded by labor. Labor says it must have a high wage to pay high rent, to pay the high prices asked for clothes and shoes, and also to pay the unreasonable prices for food, made unreasonable by that worthless gambling scoundrel profiteer, the middleman. Why is he allowed to exist?

Recently a man who has a large chain of stores bought several thousands of pounds of potatoes, paying $14 per sack of 180 pounds to a man who has since been indicted as a profiteer for this transaction, as the price he paid for these potatoes was only $8.31 per sack. Now who is it that has had to pay the farmers' small profit, the profiteers' unreasonable profit, and the grocers' legitimate profit? The labor man, of course. The well-to-do people do not as a rule trade in these chain stores. I have no quarrel with the owners of chain stores, but why do not these merchants buy in big quantities directly from the farmer and eliminate entirely the profiteering middleman?

I do not belong to any labor union.

J. M. CLEMENT.

UNCOMMON SENSE

BY JOHN BLAKE

CHICKENS ARE WORTH MORE THAN EGGS.

Ideas make progress—and fortunes.

Good ideas can be commercialized, and ought to be.

The man who can think of a new way to do something—or a better way—deserves success. And if he keeps his ideas to himself until they are fully developed he is likely to achieve it.

But ideas, like everything else, must grow.

Fulton's idea that ships could be navigated by steam was not very valuable until he had built a steamboat to demonstrate it.

There is a wide gap between conception and execution.

Before Alexander Graham Bell developed the telephone he spent years in experiments—which he kept to himself.

There are in this world many rascals, and rascals unfortunately often have keen brains.

Let one of these get hold of another man's idea, and he, not the originator, is likely to make the profit out of it.

Don't think, merely because you may have an idea that looks good to you, that you can make a fortune out of it.

Work on it, think about it, apply it, test it.

And all the while—keep it to yourself.

When it is the egg of an idea it is just good enough for somebody to steal and hatch in his own incubator.

When it is a full-fledged idea it may be worth a great deal.

Don't discuss new ideas with strangers. Don't rush to an unknown capitalist with an idea you think will make him richer.

Keep quiet about your plans until they are matured. If you have invented a new machine get it patented before you show your blueprints around.

If your idea is not patentable, wait until you have it worked out, then discuss it with some one you can trust.

But above all hatch the idea before you try to dispose of it. Remember that while eggs are valuable, chickens are worth more money.

The Love Stories of Great Novels

—BY—

Albert Payson Terhune

90—CHILDREN OF GIDEON:
By Sir Walter Besant.

Lady Mildred Eldridge was an eccentric and rich widow with one baby daughter, Beatrice.

Beatrice was her mother's sole heiress, and was destined to vast wealth and high social position. Her mother feared these prospects might spoil the child's nature. And she sought for a way to prevent it.

The problem found a queer solution when Beatrice was barely two years old. At that time Lady Mildred adopted another little girl, the same age as her own daughter.

The adopted child was Polly Monument, daughter of a former servant of Lady Mildred's.

The eccentric widow brought up the two girls as sisters, not telling either of them which one was Beatrice, the heiress, and which one was Polly, the servant's child.

She called them "Violet" and "Valentine," and treated them just alike, giving each of them all possible advantages. And thus the two grew into beautiful young womanhood.

Meantime Lady Mildred had educated Polly's brother, Claude, and had enabled him to become a lawyer. The young man was not ashamed of his humble origin, but continued to live with his numerous family of day-workers, brothers and sisters.

When the two girls were twenty years old, Lady Mildred took them both to call on Polly's family in the humble and crowded home they all occupied.

Violet shrank with horror from meeting the family. She troubled lest she herself should happen to be "the sister of those dreadful people," as she called them.

But Valentine took quite another view of the matter. If she were, Polly then her place was with her own family. She said so to Lady Mildred. And she asked leave to live with them for a while.

Lady Mildred consented. And Valentine took up her abode in the crowded home, so different from her own lifelong surroundings. She set about making the family happy and comfortable and sharing their work and adapting herself to their life.

In this way she and Claude were thrown much into each other's society. And they grew to appreciate each other's splendid qualities.

Then Valentine stumbled upon evidence which proved she was not Polly, but Beatrice. Yet she stayed on for months longer with Polly's family, still helping them and seeing more and more of Claude.

In course of time she and Claude fell overwhelmingly in love with each other. And, with Lady Mildred's final consent, they were married.

The heiress and the man of the people were ideally happy in their wedded life, both being wise enough to realize that mere rank and wealth were no obstacles against such love as theirs.

Ten-Minute Studies of New York City's Government.

By Willis Brooks Hawkins.

This is the fourth article of a series defining the duties of the administrative and legislative officers and boards of the New York City Government.

The Borough Presidents.

EACH of the five boroughs of the city elects its own Borough President for a term of four years. These Presidents are, in a measure, local Mayors, each having charge, within his borough, of highway, sewer and topographical work, care of public buildings and offices and enforcement of the building code. The Presidents of Queens and Richmond Boroughs also have charge of street cleaning.

All Borough Presidents are members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, those of Manhattan and Brooklyn having two votes each, while those of the Bronx, Queens and Richmond Boroughs have one vote each. All are also members of the Board of Aldermen, each being Chairman of the several improvement boards composed of the Aldermen in his borough.

The President of each borough is empowered to appoint and remove at pleasure a Commissioner of Public Works, who may discharge the administrative powers of the President over all bureaus, except the Bureau of Buildings, and in the absence or illness of the President may discharge all his duties. The President also appoints members of the local School Boards within his borough.

The salaries of the Presidents of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs are $7,500 a year each, those of Queens and Richmond Boroughs being $5,000 each. After Jan. 1, 1921, all Borough Presidents will receive $10,000 a year each. The present terms expire Dec. 3, 1921. The incumbents are:

MANHATTAN.—Henry H. Curran (Rep.) of No. 31 West 11th Street, elected to fill the unexpired term of Frank L. Dowling, deceased. His office is on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building. His immediate assistants are Collin H. Woodward, Secretary of the Borough, and A. L. Smith jr., Secretary to the President.

THE BRONX.—Henry Bruckner (Dem.) of No. 958 Grant Avenue. His office is at Tremont and Third Avenues. August W. Glatzmayer is the Secretary of the Borough and Thomas J. Dolen Secretary to the President.

BROOKLYN.—Edward Riegelmann (Dem.) of No. 179 Marcy Avenue. His office is on the second floor of Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Sarah Stephenson is the Secretary of the borough and Frank Fogarty Secretary to the President.

QUEENS.—Maurice E. Connolly (Dem.) of Culver Place, Corona. His office is in the Queens Subway Building, Long Island City. Joseph Flanagan is Secretary of the borough and Hugh Hall Secretary to the President.

RICHMOND.—Calvin D. Van Name (Dem.) of No. 10 Van Pelt Avenue, Mariner's Harbor. His office is in Borough Hall, Staten Island. George T. Egbert is Secretary of the borough and Hugh J. Jamieson Secretary to the President.